

REPORT
OF
NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 8th September 1883.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
Afghanistan	557	Appellate benches	565
Party politics and the National Fund	ib.	The Bengal Tenancy Bill	566
Afghanistan	ib.	The Ilbert Bill and Mr. Thompson	ib.
The Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong	ib.	International Exhibition	ib.
The caste in India	558	Anglo-Indian meeting at the Town Hall	ib.
The Ilbert Bill	ib.	Admission of natives into the military service... ..	ib.
The Ilbert Bill	ib.	The High Court Judges on the Ilbert Bill	ib.
The Deare Hospital at Monghyr	ib.	East Indians and the Ilbert Bill	567
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division	ib.	The Ilbert Bill	ib.
The Ilbert Bill	559	Primary Schools in Rungpore	ib.
Admission of natives into the higher ranks of the mili- tary service	ib.	Sir E. Baring	ib.
An Indian newspaper in England	ib.	Anglo-Indian Meeting at the Town Hall	ib.
The Ilbert Bill	ib.	Assistant Inspector of Schools of the Burdwan Divi- sion	ib.
Native employés of the Central Bengal Railway Com- pany	561	The opponents of the Ilbert Bill	ib.
A native Deputy Magistrate	ib.	The opponents of the Ilbert Bill... ..	568
The late Anglo-Indian meeting at the Town Hall	ib.	Cooper's Hill College	ib.
Natives should be admitted into the military service	562	The Calcutta High Court on the Ilbert Bill	569
Golden chains	ib.	The High Court on the Ilbert Bill	570
The Lieutenant-Governor's tour	ib.	The Calcutta Municipality and the International Exhibition	571
Political agitation	ib.	Cooly emigration from India	572
Surendra Nath's imprisonment	563	The Lieutenant-Governor and the agitation on the Ilbert Bill	ib.
The cotton-mills of Bombay	ib.	Natives of rank in the Indian Army	ib.
Stock-notes	ib.	Anglo-Indian disloyalty	ib.
Lord Ripon's administrative policy	ib.	Appellate benches	ib.
Appellate benches	564	The Rent Bill	53
Admission of natives into the higher ranks of the mili- tary service	ib.	The Queen's speech	574
Minor scholarship examinations in Burdwan	ib.	Ryots of thannah Paigra	ib.
Admission of natives into the higher ranks of the mili- tary service	ib.	The High Court Judges on the Ilbert Bill	ib.
Railway passengers	ib.	The High Court Judges on the Ilbert Bill	ib.
The Anglo-Indian meeting at the Town Hall	565	The Khoordah English school	ib.
The Bengal Tenancy Bill	ib.	The over-flowing of the Subarnarekha	ib.
		The Calcutta International Exhibition	575

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.			Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.						
Fortnightly.						
1	"Sansodhini"	...	...	Chittagong	653	22nd August 1883.
2	"Purva Pratidhwani"	...	...	Ditto	474	
3	"Tripurá Vártávaha "	...	...	Comillah	.....
4	"Prem Pracháriní"	...	...	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
Weekly.						
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	...	...	Calcutta	700	3rd September 1883.
6	"Arya Darpan "	...	...	Ditto	150	31st August 1883.
7	"Bangabási "	...	...	Ditto	8,500	25th August & 1st September 1883.
8	"Bártábaha "	...	...	Pubna	.....
9	"Bhárat Bandhu "	...	...	Calcutta	.....	24th ditto.
10	"Bhárat Hitaishí "	...	...	Burrisal	450	
11	"Bhárat Mihir "	...	...	Mymensingh	713	28th August & 4th ditto.
12	"Bardwán Sanjívani "	...	...	Burdwan	282	28th ditto.
13	"Cháruvártá "	...	...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	27th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh "	...	...	Dacca	526	26th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette "	...	...	Hooghly	745	31st ditto.
16	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká "	...	...	Comercolly	267	1st September 1883,
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká "	...	...	Calcutta	.....	1st ditto.
18	"Hindu Ranjika "	...	...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	29th August 1883.
19	"Játiya Suhrid "	...	...	Calcutta	700	24th ditto.
20	"Murshidabad Patriká "	...	...	Berhampore	418	
21	"Murshidabád Pratinidhi "	...	...	Ditto	.....	3rd September 1883,
22	"Navavibhakar "	...	...	Calcutta	850	
23	"Paridarshak "	...	...	Sylhet	421	
24	"Prajá Bandhu "	Chandernagore	287		28th August 1883.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
25	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	275	
26	"Pratinidhi"	Calcutta	1,000	30th August 1883.
27	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore	220	30th ditto.
29	"Sādharanī"	Chinsurah	500	26th August & September 1883.
30	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	29th August 1883.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto	.....
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	.....	25th ditto.
33	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca	.....
34	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	3rd September 1883.
35	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	3,000	1st ditto.
36	"Surabhi"	Deoghur	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
37	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta	250	29th August to 6th September 1883.
38	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	1st, 4th, and 5th ditto.
39	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	3rd to 7th ditto.
40	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	
41	"Prabhātī"	Ditto	500	1st and 6th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	1st September 1883.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	30th August 1883.
44	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	500	27th ditto.
45	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto	.....	1st September 1883.
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta	250	24th and 31st August 1883.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
47	"Assam Vilāsinī"	Sibsagar	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack	188	25th ditto.
49	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	
50	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Ditto	92	23rd ditto.
51	"Purusottam Patrikā"	Pooree	330	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
52	"Kshatriya Patrikā"	Patna	400	

POLITICAL.

THE *Jam Jahannuma*, of the 24th August, contains an article on Afghan affairs, in which attention is drawn to the arrival of a Russian agent at the court of

JAM JAHANNUMA,
August 24th, 1883.

Afghanistan. Abdur Rahman as a fact which ought to be enquired into. The present Amir, it is said, is something like a creature of Russia, and should not be therefore trusted by the British Government. But even if he were faithfully disposed towards England, the people of Cabul, whom the English have so often offended, and against whom the Russians have done nothing, would be sure to force him into a line of policy hostile to the British Government. The best course, under these circumstances, is for the British Government to establish and strengthen its power at Cabul, and to have as little to do as possible with the Amir.

2. In an article on the movement for the formation of a National Fund, started by Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, the

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Sept. 3rd, 1883.

Party politics and the National Fund. *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd September, says that it would not be for the benefit of India to join either of the two great political parties in England to the exclusion of the other. India ought not to be either liberal or conservative; but it is her interest to strengthen the hands of whichever party, liberal or conservative, may be desirous of doing any good to her. It is for this reason, and not for supporting any particular political party in England that India wants a national fund. India ought to explain her wants and wishes to the English people systematically, and without any especial regard to the party which may be in power over the Empire. One way of doing this, is to publish a paper in England containing articles on Indian questions, side by side with articles on English questions, to make the publication attractive to English readers. Such a paper must involve a large expenditure, and a national fund is wanted precisely for this reason.

3. Referring to the outbreak of troubles in Afghanistan, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 3rd September, remarks

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1883.

Afghanistan. that troubles in that country naturally cause grave apprehension to the British Government. Russians, it is well known, are eagerly wishing to come to India through Afghanistan, and they have been steadily advancing in this direction. The peace of Afghanistan is therefore a question of vital importance to the British Government. Now, there are two ways in which the peace of that country could be secured, namely, (1) by a British occupation of it, and (2) by strengthening the ruling power therein. The first has been tried and found to fail. The second only remains to be tried; but if internal dissensions break out in Afghanistan even that resource will fail the British Government.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

4. We extract the following observations from the *Sansodhini*, of the 22nd August:—It is said that, if anybody omits to make salaams to the Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong, he is at once taken by

SANSODHINI,
August 22nd, 1883.

The Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong.

that officer to court, and there confined for two or three hours. It is, of course, the duty of every person to salute respectfully every honoured personage. Those that did not salaam the Joint-Magistrate, were not, perhaps, aware of his official position. If therefore the officer in question desires to teach good manners, the means he has used for this purpose are not the best he could use. Let him make salaams, and people will make him salaams in return.

5. The same paper remarks that India, it seems, will never get rid of the caste system. In the course of time the old caste distinctions have, indeed,

SANSODHINI.

The caste in India.

ceased to have much force, but new distinctions of caste are springing into existence. This time it is Europeans who are the Brahmans, the public servants the Kshatriyas, the zemindars the Vaishyas, and all others the Sudras. To demolish these distinctions, the Ilbert Bill, the Local Self-Government Bill, and the Rent Bill have been introduced. If these three measures are enforced, the new caste system which has come into existence in India will be partially abolished. The sooner the evil is eradicated the better.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
August 24th, 1883.

6. The *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 24th August, contains an article on the Ilbert Bill. After referring to the authorities who are for the Bill, as well as

those who are against it, the editor remarks that, although the Secretary of State and many other eminent persons, both in England and India, are in favour of the measure, it cannot still be confidently asserted that it will become law. Nor is it the case that, if the Bill becomes law, it will prove a panacea for all the evils which the people of India suffer. It is not the case that the conferring of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans upon two or three native civilians will enable these officers to expel the former from the country, nor is it the case that they will be happy to do so. Why are then people troubling their heads so much with this Bill? The reason why they are doing this is that, if the measure becomes law, great honour will be done to the people of India, who will know that the continuance of their subjection to British rule—a subjection which has now lasted for about 125 years—is desirable. They will know that the British nation is really, and not merely in name, a civilized nation, because it is exceedingly anxious to give effect to the promises made by its sovereign.

BHARAT HITAIISHI,
August 24th, 1883.

7. In an article communicated to the *Bhārat Hitaishī*, of the 24th August, the writer observes that many persons think that the Ilbert Bill will not be

passed into law. But they should not despond. The Bill will pass. The people of this country need have no fears simply because the race of Bransons, by their reckless abuse of Bengalis at the monster meeting at the Town Hall, shewed their own bad taste, and meanmindedness. Bengalis are still legally competent to try people of the Branson race. The outcries of the latter will be of no avail. Mr. Bright supports the Bill. Justice will triumph, and Indian administration will be freed from the charge of countenancing partiality. The work of good Government will be performed in disregard of all invidious race distinctions. The people will have all their hopes realized if only Lord Ripon remains in India for some time longer.

BANGABASI,
August 25th, 1883.

8. The *Bangabasi*, of the 25th August, remarks that the words in which the Lieutenant-Governor recently recommended the true Christian spirit which

had led Mr. Deare to contribute so liberally to the expense of constructing a hospital in Monghyr, are such as are worthy of all approbation. The people always expect to see such Christian work done by His Honour and his co-religionists, and only regret that the Ilbert Bill has caused many Christians to act as if they were not Christians.

BANGABASI

9. The following is taken from an editorial paragraph in the same paper:—We hear that the authorities of the Education Department are not very willing to continue the post of Assistant Inspector

Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Burdwan Division.

of Schools of the Burdwan division. We do not know how far this rumour is well-founded. If, however, the wishes of the educational authorities in this matter be carried into effect, we shall be exceedingly disappointed. Considering that the Burdwan division comprises a large area, and that the number of schools in it is daily increasing, abolition of the post of Assistant Inspector will be productive of injurious consequences. Every

Divisional Inspector has been given one or two Assistant Inspectors. We are firmly convinced that the cause of education will be greatly promoted by continuing the post of Assistant Inspector in the Burdwan division. We shall be really glad to see Babu Rajkrishna Raya Chowdhuri, the present able and experienced Deputy Inspector of Schools in Hooghly, who has before this officiated for sometime for Babu Brahma Mohun Mullick, now appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan division.

10. We extract the following observations from an article in the same paper headed:—"Why all this noise?"

The Ilbert Bill.

BANGABASI.
August 25th, 1883.

Those Englishmen and Eurasians who have girded up their loins to oppose the Ilbert Bill, do not appear, from the manner in which they are agitating against it, to understand much about it. Some of them are displaying their good taste and education by abusing natives of India like low people, some are making their race and country illustrious by frowning and blustering; while others are setting an edifying example of a loyal and law-abiding spirit by using threats of bloodshed. But notwithstanding all brag, agitation, inciting, outcries, dissemination of falsehood, and the raising of subscriptions, nobody appears to have closely examined the real question at issue. But it matters little whether or not the question is understood, everybody raises the same cry, and says:—"Withdraw the Ilbert Bill, otherwise there will be ruin; the Indian Empire is in danger, the life and property of Englishmen and the honour of English ladies are in jeopardy, the golden empire of the English nation is about to pass away." From the highest official, Mr. Scapegrace, down to Mr. Lightfinger of Chunamgully, everybody is using this language. But what is really the question which has given rise to so much jealousy, hatred, ill-will, heart-burning, noise, and confusion? The writer proceeds to give a summary of the provisions of the Ilbert Bill, which, it is remarked, are very simple in their character, and which, if passed into law, will effect but a small change.

11. The same paper, of the 1st September, makes the following observations in an editorial paragraph:—

Admission of natives into the higher ranks of the military service.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 1st, 1883.

Every native of India should be, irrespective of his caste or colour, made eligible to the higher offices in the army. Sir Charles Napier, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir James Outram, and other eminent military authorities have expressed themselves in favour of this view. Sooner or later, this view will have to be adopted in practice. Only those that are blinded by self-interest, oppose it; but this state of things will not be perpetuated. Natives of India must be admitted to every right to which they are justly entitled.

12. The same paper dwells upon the desirability of establishing a newspaper in England, which should be

An Indian newspaper in England.

BANGABASI.

exclusively devoted to Indian topics. This should be the first step in the direction of removing the many grievances of the people of this country. The present temper of the British public and the fact that the British nation has now begun to take an increased interest in Indian affairs are favourable to the idea of starting in England a journal of the kind indicated.

13. The same paper contains an article headed "Needless agitation."

The Ilbert Bill.

BANGABASI.

The editor has shewn in a former issue of his paper the rights which the European British subject possesses under the existing law, and explained the scope of the term "European British Subject." He now dwells upon the changes which will be effected as regards criminal jurisdiction over Europeans if the Ilbert Bill becomes law. These changes will be but small, and yet, on this account, the vagabond and irresponsible Europeans have gone mad. They

have hundreds and thousands of special privileges yet left to them as Englishmen, with none of which it is proposed to interfere. The opponents of the Ilbert Bill say that, if it be passed into law, there will occur considerable miscarriage of justice in the mofussil. They further say that Bengalis are a litigious people, and through malice will bring false cases against Europeans; and that, swayed by race-antipathy, the Native Magistrate will unjustly punish the accused. Now this is a false and extremely unsound statement. Indeed, a fifteen-anna or even a higher proportion of Europeans do not feel at heart these apprehensions, but as they must say something, they thus resort to vilification. But there are Europeans who, through their own ignorance, and owing to the misrepresentations made by their friends and relatives, really believe all these things. It is probable that their apprehensions as to a failure of justice are sincere. It is therefore necessary to remove their erroneous impressions. Those that know the true state of affairs will at once say that not once of the criminal prosecutions ever brought against Europeans in the mofussil was false. Bengalis lack the boldness to bring a false case against a European. In a great majority of cases people do not venture to seek the protection of the law courts, even though they may have been sorely oppressed by Europeans. Apart from the expense, harassment, and loss of time which litigation occasions, it is idle to expect to win a case against a European. People know that laws are made for natives and not for Europeans, the latter being above all law. Hence it is that helpless people do not care to prosecute Europeans even if they be harassed by the latter in a thousand different ways. They look up to God, appeal to righteousness, and silently bear it all. In about a fifteen-anna portion of the criminal cases brought against Europeans, the plaintiff is either a poor agriculturist, a khansamah, a baburchi, or some other common person. Is it possible for such persons generally to institute false cases? There is, on the one hand, the grasping zemindar sucking dry the life-blood of the people, and the mahajun, on the other, having the debtor sold out of his homestead lands thirteen times a year. Without food or clothing, and many even lacking the idea that men can afford to have two meals a day, is it possible for the helpless people of this country to litigate simply for the sake of litigation? Is it possible for poor menial servants and day-labourers who, together with their families, have to go without food, if they are thrown out of work for a couple of days, to bring cases against their European masters, without any cause? Not one of the criminal cases brought against Europeans in the mofussil is false. Ask any that know the true state of matters, ask all the pleaders of Bengal, and they will corroborate this view. It is, of course, a different thing that the European defendants in such cases are rarely punished. In ancient India, a Brahmin who had killed a Sudra was not punished, or at best was punished nominally. The law and courts are the spider's webs, the flies and gnats are caught in them, but larger creatures tear them to pieces and go their way. The remark that native Magistrates will punish unjustly is equally unfounded. Native officers, whom it is proposed to vest with criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, are known and respected as educated, experienced men, learned in law and of pure moral character, able, and impartial. It only shews bad taste, want of education, illiberality, and bad motive to express any apprehension regarding failure of justice on the score of race distinctions at the hands of these officers. Their decisions may be appealed against; a hostile Anglo-Indian press will watch their work, and they will have the fear of incurring odium. Under these circumstances they will act with the greatest care possible. The Lieutenant-Governor, it is said, apprehends a failure of justice, on the ground that Native Magistrates will not have the courage to mete out condign punishment to Europeans offenders. This is really amusing. The

fear expressed by His Honor would have had some foundation if the proposal had been to vest Deputy Magistrates, who, as a class, are timid, of small intelligence, ill-educated, innocent of all knowledge of law, and dependent on favour, with the power of trying Europeans. But there is no room for such fear when the proposal is to confer the power on native civilians who have mixed on terms of equality with Englishmen in England. The Lieutenant-Governor, it is to be regretted, has made a laughing stock of himself in the matter of the Ilbert Bill.

14. A correspondent of the same paper complains that native employees of the Central Bengal Railway Company are very badly housed, and that the medical officer who has been appointed to look after their health, does his work perfunctorily.

BANGABASI.
Sept. 1st, 1883.

15. The *Sanjivani*, of the 25th August, makes the following observations in an editorial paragraph:—It is said that Mr. Barton, the Magistrate of Jessore, and

SANJIVANI.
August 25th, 1883.

Mr. Monro, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Jogendra Nath Bandyopadhyaya, who had, at a public meeting, expressed his sympathy with Babu Surendra Nath during his imprisonment, might be degraded for that offence, but that, through error, Government transferred the Babu to the Fenny Division of the Noakholly district. Now, to the Baboo, this was a blessing in disguise. As no officer is given the charge of a sub-division, unless he possesses the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, by transferring the Baboo by way of punishment, Government but rewarded him. We, however, find that the order of transfer is cancelled in the last number of the *Calcutta Gazette*. We now want to ask the Bengal Government whether or not there is any foundation for the rumour concerning Jogendra Babu. If the rumour is true, we ask why should a Deputy Magistrate be punished for having expressed sympathy with a friend who had been imprisoned by the order of the High Court, when the Lieutenant-Governor, who has mutinied against the authority of the Government of India, is allowed to govern Bengal?

16. The same paper makes the following observations in reference to the late meeting of Anglo-Indians at the Town Hall:—Mr. Keswick took the chair. We shall not to-day say anything about him. Mr. Branson is now away in a distant land, but a member of his profession did, in some measure, keep up his reputation. This gentleman asked that, if Anglo-Indians were determined like Azim Chowdhury to oppose, would Baboo—Magistrates be able to do anything? Now, if the speaker has really any such expectation, then what harm will there be even if the Ilbert Bill is passed into law? Indeed, this is mere brag. Whether Baboo—Magistrates will be able to do anything is a question which Mr. Wise, the famous planter of Dacca, might answer. We know perfectly well how the Deputy Magistrate Baboo Ram Shankar Sen held in check the almost irrepresible power of Mr. Wise. If Mr. Allen really desires to test the powers of Baboo—Magistrates, then would it not be well for him to give them an opportunity of shewing their powers? The Rev. Mr. Finter, as was to be expected, again appeared on the stage. He was not before on the ecclesiastical establishment, but after his first speech at the Town Hall, Mr. Thompson's favours were showered upon him, and he has now been provided with the means of earning a livelihood. Consequently it was exceedingly necessary for him to have made a speech. The liberal ministry will not long remain in power, and when the conservatives enter upon office, Mr. Finter will, probably, be appointed Lord Bishop of Calcutta. It is indeed worthy of a Christian minister to labour to perpetuate race distinctions.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI,
August 25th, 1883.

17. The same paper asks why it is that so many European troops are maintained in India. The country is poor, and Government knows that the people are loyal. Why are then the people saddled with the present heavy army expenditure? Europeans must be in error if they thought that they would be able to keep the natives of India in a state of subjection for all time at the point of the bayonet. The reign of brute force has nowhere lasted long. The Ilbert Bill, the Local Self-Government Bill, and similar measures are being introduced into the Legislative Council. If the English can impart to the natives of India an education which will fit them for the work of self-government, if by establishing representative assemblies in this country they can bind its various races in the bonds of unity, and if they can make India a separate and independent power, then will the greatness of the English name remain recorded in bright letters in the history of the world, otherwise British rule, like Mahomedan rule, will constitute an indelible stain on the annals of India. Lord Ripon is, therefore, besought to permit natives of India to enlist themselves as soldiers, in order that they may become fit for the work of self-government. The number of European troops in India should be reduced, and a native army officered by natives, should be called into existence. If this were done, considerable savings in public expenditure could be effected, whilst the people of India would be made grateful in consequence of this mark of confidence.

SANJIVANI.

18. The same paper contains an article headed the "Golden chains."

Golden chains.

The writer observes that the English have bound natives of India with chains. These are : *first*, British commerce ; *second*, the British system of administration ; *third*, railways and telegraph. All these have combined to make the people helpless and dependent upon the British nation. There is yet another chain with which the British have bound the people of India, and this is the mastery which they have established over the minds of the people. This has made natives intellectually helpless and has destroyed their originality.

DACCA PRAKASHI,
August 26th, 1883.

19. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 26th August, remarks that the

The Lieutenant-Governor's tour.

manner in which the Lieutenant-Governor performs his mofussil tours, does not lead to any particularly beneficial results. Public offices and institutions are visited, the visits only lasting for a few minutes, and a few officials are conversed with. The true state of the people cannot be learned in this way. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, comes away with an idea that the places visited are inhabited by a prosperous people. This is due to the efforts made by the local authorities as soon as they are informed of the intended visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to whitewash the place of visit, and to remove from it every sign of filth. This has been the case in every place which has been visited by His Honor. The writer remarks that if the Lieutenant-Governor can, on the occasion of his present tour through East Bengal, arrange for the construction of a railway between Goalundo and Dacca, he will confer a lasting benefit upon the people of this part of the country.

SADHARANI,
August 26th, 1883.

20. The *Sadhārani*, of the 26th August, dwells upon the necessity

Political agitation.

that has arisen of making a reasonable and constitutional agitation for the redress of political grievances. Indeed, there is no other means available for attaining the desired end. The rulers are foreigners, speak a foreign tongue, and follow an alien creed. They do not understand the feelings or the manners of the people. In these circumstances, and particularly as there do not exist any representative institutions in this country, the people are obliged to say their own say, that is to agitate. There is no reason to fear that agitation of this kind will have the effect of producing ill-will between the rulers

and the ruled—the Europeans and natives. There is nothing wrong in seeking to represent to Government, with a good motive, the true state of the country, the more particularly as Government is not acquainted with it. Indeed, the only way to conduct political agitations with success is to pursue a policy of honesty. If this is done noble and justice-loving Englishmen will never be displeased.

21. The same paper remarks that the fact of Surendra Nath's imprisonment is not a matter of regret, but one that should cause gratification : *first*, because

SADHARANI
August 26th, 1888.

it has helped to reveal the existence of the disease which had been secretly undermining the health of the High Court so long believed to be sound ; *secondly*, because it has shewn that Bengalis are not disliked by the other races of India ; *thirdly*, because it has shewn to Europeans that political unity is possible among the different races of India ; *fourthly*, because it has shewn that there exists a strong native opinion in this country ; and *fifthly*, it has shewn that native school-boys constitute a power.

22. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 27th August, refers to the flourishing condition of the cotton-mills of Bombay, and

CHARU VARTA,
August 27th, 1888.

The cotton-mills of Bombay.

of the jute-mills in the Bengal Presidency, and observes that there is this great difference between them that, while the former are all owned by natives, the latter are all owned by Europeans. Until the commerce of the country passes into the hands of natives, no amount of political advancement will be able to raise this fallen country to a position of greatness.

23. The same paper remarks that the time has not yet come when stock-notes could be used extensively by the common people. There is some connection between the use of these notes and spread of education. At present the masses do not care to purchase with ready-money these notes, with the use of which they are not acquainted.

CHARU VARTA.

Stock-notes.

24. The same paper asks how it is that Lord Ripon is being blamed by Europeans and East Indians. Is the policy of his administration one that is wrong or injurious? Now, the fundamental principles of his administration are the following:—Lord Ripon is endeavouring, as far as existing circumstances permit, and leaving intact the interests of the British Government to govern India in the interests of her people. He is not surrendering India to the people. Englishmen hold, as formerly, the reins of Government, and monopolize the chief offices in the public service ; the natives are still kept at a distance from the army, and Englishmen cover like locusts the area of the public service. His Excellency has only shewn a little generosity to natives. Not that he has conferred upon them any new post or right, but that he is endeavouring to reward them according to their merits.

CHARU VARTA.

Lord Ripon's administrative policy.

He is not abolishing race distinctions all at once (that cannot possibly be done without a root and branch reform of the British system of administration), but he has decided upon removing from one department of the public service certain glaring anomalies. In the matter of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, he is but giving effect to the policy of his predecessors. Is this bringing ruin upon the Indian Empire? His Excellency has further expressed his desire to teach the people of this country the work of self-government. His object in doing this is to save public expenditure and relieve the overworked district officers, and at the same time to give the people the elementary lessons in self-government. Is this wrong? Is it, again, wrong that he should encourage, as he has done, native industries? By his love for the people of this country as shewn by his appointing the education commission, repealing the Vernacular Press Act, and introducing local self-government, he has strengthened the foundations of British rule in India. He

knows that the rule of brute force does not last long, and he is, therefore, anxious to place the foundations of the British Empire in India upon the love and confidence of the people.

PRAJA BANDHU.
August 28th, 1883.

25. The *Prája Bandhu*, of the 28th August, dwells upon the necessity of establishing appellate benches for the purpose of lightening the files of the High Court

Appellate benches.

Judges, and of allowing those Judges, sufficient time to do their work with due care and deliberation. But it is not desirable to grant, as has been suggested by the *Pioneer* newspaper, more than Rs. 2,500 a month as salary to the Civilian Judge on the Appellate Bench. The expenditure to be incurred on the bench should be met from the saving effected by reducing the number of Judges in the High Court and the ministerial establishment of that Court.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
August 28th, 1883.

26. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 28th August, remarks that, although

Admission of natives into the higher ranks of the military service.

Mahommedan rule is generally described as having been wanting in liberality, yet, if it is compared with British rule, it will be found that it was not more illiberal than British rule is at present. Under the enlightened British administration, the people have lost almost all those rights and those means of shewing their strength, courage, and intelligence which they possessed under the stern Government of the Mahommedans. True, Government has granted natives admission into the Civil Service, but how few have been able to enter that service. It is not that natives have been by reason of their unfitness unable to enter it. Every obstacle has been placed in the way of natives seeking admission into it. The British have now governed this country for nearly 150 years, and yet not 25 men out of a population of 250 millions have been able to gain admission into the Civil Service. Is this a matter of glory to the civilized British Government? Be that as it may, natives possess the right of admission into the Civil Service at least on paper, but the higher ranks of the army are as a career completely closed to them. It cannot be said that natives are unfit for the higher military posts. Who will believe this in the face of the lessons of history and the testimony of eminent military authorities? If Government really desires to raise a fallen nation and to revive its military spirit, it should, without delay, proceed to grant natives of India admission into the higher ranks of the army.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

27. The same paper complains that the same persons have been

Minor scholarship examinations in Burdwan.

for the last seven or eight years appointed examiners to conduct the minor and vernacular scholarship examinations in the Burdwan division. These gentlemen are all residents of Chinsurah, and their appointment has given rise to ugly rumours. Baboo Brahma Mohun Mullick, the newly-appointed Inspector of Schools in the Burdwan division, is asked to attend to this matter.

BHARAT MIHIR,
August 28th, 1883.

28. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 28th August, points out the desir-

Admission of natives into the higher ranks of the military service.

ability of granting natives admission into the higher ranks of the military service. If this were done, it would prove a guarantee of the future peace of the country, would foster a spirit of patriotism in the hearts of the people, and would intensify their loyalty by gratifying their pride. It behoves Government to impart such a military training to the people as may fit them, in the event of the British leaving this country (which God forbid), to defend it against enemies. It behoves them to re-call to their minds the condition of England after the Romans had left her to her fate.

BHARAT MIHIR.

29. The same paper dwells, in an article, upon the inconveniences to

Railway passengers.

which native passengers travelling in third and fourth class carriages on Indian railways are subjected owing to mismanagement and occasional highhandedness on

the part of the railway authorities. No attention is paid to the convenience or comfort of these native passengers. The carriages used by them are over-crowded. There are no refreshment rooms set apart for their use, and no separate compartments for native females in fourth class carriages. They experience the greatest inconvenience in getting themselves booked. Ignorant passengers are not unoften handled roughly by railway servants.

30. The same paper gives the substance of the speeches delivered at the late meeting of Anglo-Indians at the Town Hall. The editor condemns the strong and seditious language used by some of the speakers, particularly by Messrs. Keswick and Allen, in the course of their speech, and asks, is there no means of holding in check these disloyal persons?

BHARAT MIHIR,
August 28th, 1883.

31. The same paper points out that the idea indicated in chapter VI of the Bengal Tenancy Bill of preparing a table of rates is not a practicable one.

However carefully it might be prepared, the table must necessarily be left imperfect. The data on which the table will be based are all variable, and consequently its adoption will prove injurious either to the landlord or to the tenant. To endeavour to fix the rents with the help of such a table, is opposed to the principles of political economy; while the preparation of the table will take time and entail expenditure. It may be that by the time the preparation of the table is completed, the data on which it is based, will have all changed. The preparation of the table, again, cannot but be undertaken long after the Bengal Tenancy Bill shall have become law, but the needs of the people are pressing. If the idea of a table of rates be adopted, the disposal of rent-suits will again gradually pass into the hands of Collectors, and this cannot but be looked upon as a retrograde measure. Chapter XI of the Bill should be wholly omitted. Instead of making some better provision for the work of settlements in khas mehals, Government has, on the contrary, inserted in the Bill provisions more stringent than those which apply to khas mehal settlements. In places where disputes exist between landlord and tenants, and the latter refuse to pay their rents in consequence, it will be enough to enforce the provisions of section 16 of the Agrarian Disturbance Act, and of section 39 of the Chota Nagpore Landlord and Tenant's Act.

BHARAT MIHIR.

32. The same paper continues its article on appellate benches.

BHARAT MIHIR.

The editor remarks that one appellate bench at Dacca will not be able to overtake the work of the Dacca division. Of course, owing to the distance of the bench, many will give up the idea of preferring appeals; still there will be a large number of appeals made to the bench. Government should not deliberately be a party to making justice dispensed by a superior court inaccessible to the poor. The work of hearing appeals may be satisfactorily gone through if an appellate bench is established in every district; but the Secretary of State has only sanctioned the establishment of eleven benches. Even supposing that these eleven benches are able to go through all the work, still the object for which Government is going to establish these benches is not likely to be attained. It is clear the people will not have greater confidence in the appellate bench than that which they have in the District Judge and Subordinate Judges. With a Civilian Judge on Rs. 2,500 a month, and a Subordinate Judge on smaller pay, and not much noted for independence, a bench will hardly secure the confidence of the people. There will, again, be found many ways of preferring appeals to the High Court from the decisions of the appellate bench, and thus the work of the High Court will remain almost as heavy as before. It cannot be denied that the appellate bench will not, in point of ability, be equal to the High Court, and yet it is sought to deprive the

people of Bengal of their right of appeal to the High Court. The editor concludes by asking Government to increase the number of High Court Judges, and thus reduce the amount of their work. This can be done if only Government expends a portion of the revenue raised from selling justice.

BHARAT MIHIR.
August 28th, 1883.

33. The same paper observes that, if the object of Government be to create disputes between landlords and tenants, it will certainly gain that object by means of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. If this measure is passed into law, it will be impossible to restore good feelings between the parties. Harassing litigation will be on the increase. It is therefore some consolation to learn what the Lieutenant-Governor said at Bhagulpore on this point. His Honor said that the provisions of the Bill would be carefully considered by the Select Committee, and when it came out from their hands, it would not any longer furnish matter for anxiety; but if this is really done in practice, only the skeleton of the present Bill will be left. It appears from His Honor's speech made at Bhagulpore that, in this matter of the Rent Bill, Government is anxious to do what it ought to have done nearly a century ago. It is, therefore, no wonder that, in seeking in one day to rectify the mistake which has lasted for nearly a century, Government should be found unable to act with calm deliberation. In making the permanent settlement Government may have made a mistake and become a loser, but it cannot now honestly hold others responsible for this result. The Bengal Tenancy Bill satisfies neither the landlord nor the tenant.

BHARAT MIHIR.

34. The same paper remarks that the people of Bengal have been disappointed in Mr. Thompson. They expected to receive the sympathy and friendship of the English nation, but they have got bitter hatred instead. Is not His Honor the cause of this feeling? He might have easily quenched this fire of race-antagonism. Does he not see any moral necessity of the Ilbert Bill? If the removal of all race-distinctions and the establishment of equality are things morally necessary, why has the Ilbert Bill become an eyesore to him? Why has he deliberately destroyed national amity and fomented hatred?

BHARAT MIHIR.

35. The same paper complains that, while Government has undertaken to pay the travelling expenses of civilian officers to Calcutta on the occasion of the International Exhibition, and to provide them with hotel accommodation, the servants, who, are to accompany those officers, have been asked to find their own quarters. This arrangement is open to objection.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
August 29th, 1883.

36. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 29th August, characterizes the speeches delivered at the recent meeting of Anglo-Indians at the Town Hall as seditious and extremely disrespectful towards the Viceroy.

SAHACHAR,
August 29th, 1883.

37. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th August, dwells upon the desirability of granting natives admission into the higher ranks of the military service. The loyalty of the people of India to the Government for the time being, and the fact that under Mahommedans, Hindus occupied posts of honour and responsibility in the army of the Empire, are appealed to in support of this position. The article freely reproduces the observations recently made by the *Statesmen* on this subject.

SAHACHAR.

38. The same paper remarks in reference to the opinion expressed by the European Judges of the Calcutta High Court on the Ilbert Bill, that the Judges, instead of contenting themselves with

The High Court Judges on the Ilbert Bill.

pronouncing on the merits and demerits of the measure as judicial officers, have gone further, and expressed their opinion as to the political results that are likely to follow from its being passed into law. It would not, therefore, be wrong to look upon them as members of the agitation against the Bill. The Judges have not produced any new arguments, and have simply reproduced those used by the Town Hall speakers, only they have not indulged in abuse. There is no reason why native Magistrates should not be able to try Europeans as impartially as European Magistrates try natives. The writer condemns the remark made by the Judges that the Native Civilians are a small and dwindling class, on the ground that it shews bad taste and a wish on their part to see the extinction of the class of Native Civilians.

39. The *Pratinidhi*, of the 30th August, remarks that, for the purpose of shewing that a large number of Anglo-Indians oppose the Ilbert Bill, even East Indians have begun to be regarded as Europeans. This is not to be regretted, but one has sometimes a fear that these auxiliaries, when the Ilbert Bill is disposed of, one way or the other, will have to revert to their true position.

PRATINIDHI,
August 30th 1883.

40. The same paper, in an article headed "Success to the cause of righteousness," dissuades the opponents of the Ilbert Bill from continuing their opposition to that measure which is one of justice and righteousness. The cause of righteousness must triumph and nobody can successfully stand in its way.

PRATINIDHI.

41. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 30th August, points out the desirability of giving lessons in agriculture to the pupils of the patshalas in Rungpore, Dinagepore, Cooch Behar, Rajshahye, and neighbouring districts where the inhabitants are mostly agriculturists.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
August 30th, 1883.

42. The *Education Gazette*, of the 31st August, contains an appreciative notice of Sir E. Baring, who is referred to as an able finance minister, belonging to an illustrious family and possessing illustrious virtues.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
August 31st, 1883.

43. The *Gramvartá Prakashiká*, of the 1st September, asks, Does not Mr. Thompson hear the language of sedition which is being used by Anglo-Indian speakers at the Town Hall? Surely it is time that these men were properly dealt with; the limit of forbearance has been passed.

GRAMVARTÁ
PRAKASHIKÁ,
Sept. 1st, 1883.

44. The *Sádhárantí*, of the 2nd September, dwells upon the claims of the present Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, Baboo Rajkrishna Raya Chowdhuri, to be appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools, in the Burdwan division. [See paragraph 9].

SADHARANI,
Sept. 2nd, 1883.

45. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 3rd September :—It was expected that the heads of those Europeans in India, who had gone mad over the Ilbert Bill, would gradually become cool. Within the last few days, the mad Europeans in this country have held two meetings. The symptoms of insanity they have shewn by this means, are such as to make it appear that their disease is incurable. At one meeting the opinion was expressed that, if the Ilbert Bill became law, the results would be very bitter. The *Bengal Times* threatened that, if the Bill was passed, Europeans would harass natives in different ways. At this recent meeting the opponents of the Bill expressed their firm determination to oppose it. Mr. Allen laid stress on the fact that their opposition to the Bill was as strong as ever, and that nothing could

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKÁ,
Sept. 3rd, 1883.

extinguish it. It is, therefore, idle to expect that the agitation against the Bill will subside. The opponents of the measure are being obstructed and discouraged at every turn. They had expected that Lord Ripon would be moved by their outcries, and that he would through fear resign his post and go back to England. But they found that His Excellency was resolved upon doing his duty, and was not to be moved by intimidation. They then carried the agitation to England in the hope of gaining over the English public to their side, and succeeded in gaining the support of Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote and others. But their friends have been discredited. They then went to the Secretary of State and came away disappointed. They next appealed to the British nation, but the result of their labour has been that the leaders of English society have determined to support the Ilbert Bill. The opponents of the measure expected that the Local Governments in India would oppose it. In this also they have been in a large measure disappointed. Though thus meeting with disappointments at every turn, they are yet determined to oppose. They have lost their senses, and their restlessness excites pity.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1883.

46. The same paper observes that both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington like, many other eminent Englishmen, have expressed themselves in favour of the Ilbert Bill. Mr. Gladstone has further indicated the necessity that has arisen of checking the excesses which are being committed by Anglo-Indians in connection with this Bill. If Anglo-Indians had made this seditious agitation during the ascendancy of the conservatives, vigorous efforts would have been put forth to check them. Mr. Gladstone is a wise man, and he has realized that Anglo-Indians and natives of India are of different dispositions, and so there can be no peace in this country. Mr. Gladstone is further aware that many Anglo-Indians have, owing to their having breathed the Indian atmosphere, forgotten their national religion and pride, and the true interests of the British nation; that they have lost the good qualities of the English race and given free scope to the baser desires of their heart. Consequently, it is not desirable to allow them to proceed any further, otherwise the safety of the empire will be placed in jeopardy. Mr. Gladstone knows that the English Government was, in America, discredited by English colonists like those who are now in India, and who could do what those colonists in America did.

In the matter of the Ilbert Bill, Anglo-Indians are acting and speaking sedition. They are seeking to bring about a breach of the peace by creating disputes between natives and Europeans, they are advising public officers to shew hostility to Government, they are sometimes saying that, if Lord Ripon passes the Ilbert Bill in disregard of their protests, they will go over to the Russians and make over India to that people. They have not yet said that, in the event of the Bill becoming law, they will subvert the British rule in this country, and declare their independence as was done by the American colonists. Those subjects who shew so much contempt for the Sovereign, the Viceroy, and the orders and the acts of the Sovereign are truly rebels, and should be speedily put down. If the Ilbert Bill is not passed into law, Government will be considerably weakened.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Sept. 3rd, 1883.

47. In commenting on Lord Kimberley's recent speech at the Cooper's Hill College, the *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd September, admits the necessity and usefulness of public works in India, but does not admit the necessity or utility of the Cooper's Hill College. That Cooper's Hill men possess special qualifications, not possessed by others, is a position which the writer, in the first instance, denies. He says:—"It is not our belief that the

Cooper's Hill College Engineers are superior to the Indian Engineers; there are, rather, many Indian engineers, who, if not superior to them, are undoubtedly their equal." In the second place, the writer admits, for the sake of argument, that Cooper's Hill men are superior to the Indian Engineers, and observes that, seeing that the natives of this country are not inferior to Europeans in intelligence and studiousness, the difference must be owing to differences in the systems of instruction. "If so, why not abolish all inequalities in the systems of instruction?" "And is it a good thing, instead of doing that, to spend lavishly the wealth which is secured by sucking the blood of India, in order to provide means for the livelihood of a few Englishmen?" The writer next dwells on the question of whether or no, Cooper's Hill College men are good engineers. He says:—"It is not simply our own opinion that we do not get competent engineers from England. The well-known English paper, entitled *The Engineer*, has clearly stated that the students of Cooper's Hill College are indeed, well trained in mathematics, literature, &c., but they cannot be designated *Engineers* in the true sense of that word. They are not well-up in practical work. This was also the opinion of Sir Andrew Clarke, late Public Works Minister in India. We too are not without evidence on this point: when a work is begun, it is not finished until it has been ten times set up and ten times pulled down." The writer refers to a recent change in the regulations of the College whereby persons who have studied at that College, shall be able to come out, not only to India, but also to all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and observes as follows:—"Is India to bear the expenses of this also? Is India the Exchequer of all Her Majesty's dominions, that India's money must be taken to provide means for the livelihood of England's incapable sons? We earnestly request Lord Kimberley to calmly reflect on these matters."

48. In another article the same paper characterises the minute of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court on the

The Calcutta High Court on the Ilbert Bill.

Ilbert Bill, in the following terms:—"If we had read it without looking at the names of

the writers, it would have appeared to us for certain that the minute had issued from the private chambers of the barristers, or it would have seemed to us that an Englishman, of the name of Mr. Ilbert, having been hauled up before a Court of justice for doing a kind of offence entitled *Preparation of a Native Bill*, a report had been published in the newspapers giving an account of the case as made out against him by the vakeel for the prosecution. Indeed, the minute of the High Court has been written from the point of view of one party, and, consequently, the opinion expressed by the High Court on the Ilbert Bill cannot, by any means, be regarded as an impartial opinion." The writer then draws attention to the following points:—

(1) The severity of the present criminal law is pointed out in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of the minute. What is complained of is, that the Magistrate, as the head of the Police, arrests accused persons, enquires into the offences of accused persons, and then sits as judge over accused persons. It is stated that injustice and oppression often results from the combination of so many functions in one and the same person. The writer asks why are the judges now complaining of this large combination of function in the Magistrate? If this combination of functions is a source of oppression, it must be so, not only in the case of European offenders, but also in the case of native offenders. "Nor can it be that the oppression would be greater or less, whether the magistrate be a native or a European. Why then raise this question? Cannot many people infer

NAVATIBHAKAR,
Sept. 3rd, 1893.

from this, that European offenders do not now suffer much oppression at the hands of European Magistrates?"

(2) The Judges write, in paragraph 12, that the Bill ought not to pass; because, if it passes, some European uncovenanted officers shall not be able to become Justices of the Peace. The writer observes:—"We cannot understand how complainants and accused persons will be injured, if a few uncovenanted Europeans cannot become Justices of the Peace."

(3) The Judges say that the natives express no dissatisfaction regarding the present system of administration of justice; why then "make a wound by wilfully scratching the skin?" The writer observes:—"Perhaps they (the Judges) do not know that the people are exceedingly dissatisfied in their minds; but being dumb, cannot give utterance to any thought or sentiment."

The article closes with the following general remark:—"It is superfluous to say that we have been exceedingly pained by the conduct of the High Court. The only point on which they have a right to express an opinion is, whether the administration of justice would suffer or not, if the Ilbert Bill passes. They have travelled beyond their limits by expressing their opinion on the policy of the Bill. As Judges, they have overstepped the line of their duty by taking upon themselves the *role* of an advocate."

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 3rd, 1883,

49. In an article on the minute of the Calcutta High Court on the Ilbert Bill, the *Som Prakash*, of the 3rd September, writes as follows:—"There is nothing new in the opinion of the Judges. The Judges have simply supported the arguments which were urged against the Ilbert Bill by those Europeans who were opposed to it. It must be said that they have in a manner performed the part of an advocate in behalf of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill. European offenders have been all along tried by European Judges. Therefore, a right to be tried by European Judges has accrued to them. In the opinion of the High Court Judges, that right ought not to be done away with; nor, is there any necessity for doing away with it. In support of their statement, they say that the Government respects many of the rights of Hindus and Mussulmans. The Judges do not admit that the Government has been guilty of partiality in denying jurisdiction to native judges in the trial of European offenders, and that the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, is being violated. We are very sorry and surprised that they have set themselves to approving and upholding injustice, whose principal business it is to establish justice! The Judges have put forth the instance that the Government respects the rights of the Hindus and Mussulmans of this country. We ask—what kind of rights are they? Does Government respect those rights of Hindus and Mussulmans, which appear bad in the eye of law and reason and justice? Formerly, Hindu females used to ascend the burning funeral pyres of their husbands. Has the British Government kept that right inviolate? Formerly Hindu females never went to a court of justice. Do Judges now respect that right? Are not Hindu women now carried into court? Through ignorance many formerly used to throw children into the sea near the Saugor island. Has the Government, out of respect for that right, kept it inviolate? Then, which rights of Hindus and Mussulmans does the Government respect? That right alone is respected with which the law, the courts of justice and the Government have no concern; thus, the ceremonies of marriage, investiture of the sacred thread, &c., of the Hindus, and the right of circumcision, &c., of the Mussulmans. Are we requesting the Government to interfere with the rites and customs relating to European marriage?"

"Well, we shall here ask another question: If the people of any country have a hereditary right to eat human beings, and the British Government acquire Sovereignty over that country, shall the British Government, moved by the outcries of the people of that country, maintain their right to eat human beings? There may not be direct resemblance between the right of European offenders not to be tried by Native Judges, and that right to eat human flesh, but there is a strong indirect resemblance between them. In consequence of the law providing for the trial of European offenders by European Judges, many Europeans feel encouraged to kill natives. In many cases, punishment becomes a farce at the time of trial. The Judges of the High Court say that the people of this country are not dissatisfied with the administration of justice under the existing law. This is a great error of the Judges. Have they not heard of the "rupture of the spleen?" When the case of the murder of a native by a European comes on before a European Judge, the people of this country almost invariably remark in a sarcastic style—well, the case will soon break down on the plea of "rupture of the spleen." Indeed, grave injustice occurs in many instances. We have another question to ask—why so much *zid* for the trial of European offenders by European Judges. The Judges of the High Court have expressed the apprehension that there might be failure of justice if provision is made in the law for the trial of Europeans by native judges. The reason they assign is, that native Judges are ignorant of the habits, manners, feelings, &c., of Europeans. If this be a valid reason, we too must say that European Judges know not the habits, manners, feelings, &c., of natives of this country; therefore, when cases between natives come on before them, complete failure of justice occurs.

"The Judges of the High Court have stated in one place that, in some cases, native plaintiffs or native defendants pray that their cases may be tried not by native Judges but by European Judges. By alluding to this fact, the Judges have, in an indirect manner, questioned the competency of native Judges; but we see that the judges have failed to understand the meaning of those prayers. If those cases were tried by native Judges, the plaintiff or the defendant would not be able to escape liability; but if, on the other hand, the trial took place before a European Judge, liability might be avoided by artifice,—it is upon such calculations as this that those prayers are made. The fact is, by making those absolutely worthless statements, the Judges of the High Court have not acted like the dignified persons they are. We see that the rendering of justice is a very wonderful thing. On appeal, the High Court Judges tear in fragments the decisions passed by the zillah judges. This is not an uncommon occurrence; it is taking place every now and then. In the Calcutta High Court too, it is now and then found that the decision of one Judge is set aside by another Judge.... We are very much astonished that the highminded Judges of the Calcutta High Court do not feel ashamed of the distinction which exists in the law, concerning European and native Judges, and that they are taking pains to maintain that distinction!

50. The *Sarsudhánidhi*, of the 27th August, says that, considering that the income of the Calcutta Municipality is about the same as its expenditure, the Bengal Government is wrong in calling upon the Corporation to contribute Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the forthcoming International Exhibition. If the municipality must pay it, it can only do so out of the three lacks which it has borrowed for water-works. But to do so, would be to injure water-supply, which is a first necessity. The municipality should be, therefore, exempted from the liability imposed upon it by the Bengal Government. But if the liability is not taken off, the Corporation ought

SARSUDHÁNIDHI,
August 27th, 1883.

to be at least paid all the rents which the *maidan* would fetch on account of the Exhibition.

BHARAT MITRA,
August 30th, 1883.

51. *The Bhárat Mitra*, of the 30th August, admits the necessity of cooly emigration from India to the West Indies and other places, but regrets that coolies

should be compelled to sell their freedom, and that the British Government should help European capitalists in converting Indian coolies into slaves. Traffic in personal freedom is a stain on the Empire of the Queen—the chosen abode of freedom—which ought to be removed.

BHARAT MITRA,

52. The same paper remarks, in an article on the late Town Hall meeting, that it is not proper for the Lieutenant-Governor, though he may be opposed to the Ilbert Bill, to instigate and encourage the opponents of the Bill in an agitation against a measure of the Government of India and the policy of the British *raj*, and to create ill-feeling between the different classes of the population.

URDU GUIDE,
Sept. 1st, 1883.

53. *The Urdu Guide*, of the 1st September, strongly approves of the proposal to make the Maharajah of Cooch Behar a Major in the Indian Army, and suggests

Natives of rank in the Indian Army. that a similar appointment should be given to a Mussulman. Many fit men could be found among Mussulmans, but Prince Mohammad Ferokh Shah, is particularly named as being eminently qualified by birth, physique, &c., for such an appointment. The writer observes generally that the policy of appointing educated and high class natives of India to important posts in the Indian Army, must conduce to the safety of the British Indian Empire. In the absence of such men, the ordinary sepoy is apt to be carried away from the path of duty and loyalty by ignorance, blindness, and the machinations of intriguing zealots, as was partly the case during the mutiny.

UCHIT BAKTA,
Sept. 1st, 1883.

54. *The Uchit Baktá*, of the 1st September, alludes to the Anglo-Indian practice of accusing natives of disloyalty on the slightest pretext, and wonders, that now

that the Anglo-Indians have themselves publicly expressed at the Town Hall meeting their determination not to obey the law which is embodied in the Ilbert Bill, if that Bill passes, there is none to denounce their disloyalty.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Sept. 4th, 1883.

55. *The Bhárat Mihir*, of the 4th September, observes that one appellate bench will not be able to dispose of all the appeals of one large district. Therefore,

under no circumstances, can eleven benches suffice for the disposal of all appeals from all the districts. Hence, in the districts in which appellate benches may be established, one system will prevail, and a different system in the other districts. In some districts the people will have the right of a second appeal to the High Court, in other districts they will not have this right. So long as four benches only remain, four districts only will be deprived of the right of a second appeal. This difference in the judicial system of different districts is likely to cause confusion and discontent. Again, the fact that appellate benches are being established in Bengal alone, and not in other provinces, is likely to produce difficulties. The appellate benches will not command as much confidence as the High Court. They are also likely to deter poor people from making appeals on account of their distance and expensiveness. Again, in the districts in which the appellate benches may be established, the District Judge will have very little civil work to do, and will be thus deprived of the training which such work gives. At present the principal work of the District Judges is to hear appeals from the decisions of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges. If those appeals be transferred to another court, what would remain for them to do?

56. The same paper continues its remarks on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

BHARAT MINIR
Sept. 4th, 1883.

The Rent Bill.

It is provided in section 225 that sections 7, 8, and 9 of the present Limitation Act, shall not apply to rent-suits. This provision has been inserted in accordance with the recommendation of the Rent Law Commissioners. They say "that a minor ought not to be competent, on coming of age, to sue a raiyat for rent which had accumulated during the whole period of his minority; that this kind of debt, which a poor man usually discharges year by year out of the produce of the year, ought not to be allowed to accumulate; and that, if the manager of a minor's estate neglects his duty of realizing rents as they fall due, the minor's remedy ought to be in an action for damages against such manager." From Manu downwards all legislators have protected the interests of minors. The minors are protected by the State; this has been the law in all ages and in all countries. The Rent Commissioners have not shewn sufficient reason for departing from it. Regarding their proposed remedy, it may be observed that, in most cases, responsible managers are not appointed. Most managers receive no salary, and protect the property only for the benefit of the minor. In such cases, how will the proposed provision work? The property of most minors is such that from its income a salaried manager cannot be maintained. What dire mischief the above provision will do in such cases, can be easily conceived. Again, though the Commissioners have made no provision in the present Bill regarding the action to be brought by the minor against the manager, it may be inferred that the action will be governed by the ordinary law of the land. In order to bring such an action, it will be necessary to prove clear negligence and actual existence of arrears of rent in mehals. To ascertain the amount of arrears in each mehal, and to prove gross negligence, are not easy matters. It is very much to be doubted whether such an action will produce any good beyond increase of enmity. The ryots do not easily pay rent. If the proposed provision become law, and the ryots stop payment of rent, what will the manager do? What can he and the minor do? Where the property is under the Court of Wards, a large portion of rent may be realised under the Public Demands Recovery Act. But what are other managers to do? The estates of a very small number of minors are brought under the Court of Wards. Under these circumstances the enactment of the proposed provision will make it a very difficult matter for the managers to realise the rents; and where the managers are innocent, it will be extremely unfair to make them responsible. According to the present law the amount of the rent decree determines the period of limitation. A rent decree, which is not for a sum exceeding Rs. 500, cannot be executed after three years. This was evidently intended for the protection of poor tenants. In the proposed provision no such difference is made, nor is there any need for the provision. In the reported cases there is not a single instance of a minor suing for 15 or 16 or even for five or six years' rents. If it is thought necessary to frame the proposed provision for the benefit of the ryots, let it apply to tenants who pay an annual rent of less than Rs. 10. Then the poor ryots will be benefited without great injury being done to the minors. Section 58 of the present Rent Act has been adopted without any alteration of its provisions in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. But Justice Mitter has clearly shewn that these provisions interfere with the making of a *kistbundy* decree for the benefit of the ryot. It is, therefore, hoped that these provisions will be amended. Formerly no period of limitation was fixed for the grant of pottahs or delivery of kabuliyats. In the present Bill the period of limitation is generally three years. If suits for pottahs and kabuliyats come under this general provision, the provision can, on no account, be supported. The period of limitation for

the recovery of occupancy holdings has been increased to three years by the present Bill, but even this does not seem to be sufficient and proper.

BHARAT MINIR,
Sept. 4th, 1883.

57. The same paper notices with surprise that, in the two speeches of Her Majesty the Queen, opening and proroguing the Parliament this year, India was not at all mentioned. Is it not a matter of surprise that she should be silent successively twice regarding India, the weal and woe of whose 255 millions of people depend upon a word of her mouth?

The Queen's speech.

BHARAT MINIR.

58. The same paper says that the ryots of Sreemutty Bindubasini Chowdharany of Kagmary, have grown refractory, and especially the ryots that are under the jurisdiction of thannah Pingana. They are led by one Jahid Khan of Pogoldigha. Recently the boat of the Sub-divisional Officer of Tangail was attacked by the ryots near Satpoa, a village under the jurisdiction of thannah Pingana.

Ryots of thannah Pingana.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 7th, 1883.

59. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 7th September, is disappointed to find that the High Court Judges, like common Europeans, have opposed the Ilbert Bill.

SAMVAD PURNA
CHANDRODAYA,
Sept. 5th, 1883.

60. The *Samvad Purna Chandrodaya*, of the 5th September, expresses disappointment with the High Court Judges for their action in opposing the Ilbert Bill. The people have great confidence in their wisdom, and did not expect that they would express such illiberal views. It is probable they have been influenced by the opinions of the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* newspapers, and the views of non-official Europeans. Ever since the trial of Surendro Nath Banerji, they have, perhaps, looked with disfavour upon natives of this country.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
August 25th, 1883.

The Khoordah English school.

61. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 25th August, writes the following:—

We are glad to learn from the letter of our correspondent, published elsewhere, that it was resolved to raise the status of the Koordha middle class English school to that of a higher English school, and that application was made to the District Magistrate and the Education Department, asking for additional grants to meet additional expenditure. It is a matter of regret that no higher English school has been yet established in Khoordha, the chief town of Khoordha Killah, which is a khas mehal, and under the direct management of Government. We now ask Government to supply the want without delay, and thereby set an example to other zemindars in the province. As the income of the killah has increased twofold, it will be very improper if an additional amount be not expended on works best calculated to do good to the people. No doubt Mr. Gupta has earned the gratitude of all Khoordha people by initiating measures most likely to succeed.

BALASORE
SAMVAD BAHIKA,
August 23rd, 1883.

62. A correspondent of the *Balasore Samvad Bahika*, of the 23rd August, writes the following letter on the overflow of the Subarnarekha river:—

On the night of the 3rd August last, at about 3 A.M., the embankment that serves the purposes of a wall round 10 to 15 pergunnahs, was breached in several places by the uncontrollable force of the flood-currents. The water rose so high, that portions of embankments, 10 or 12 feet high, were submerged. Our most worthy Overseer, Babu Charu Chandra Basu, laboured day and night without food and rest, to stem the wild torrent, but, unfortunately, his efforts were unsuccessful. The next morning, cries of despair were heard in every house. The roaring of torrents turned peoples' ears deaf. In the twinkling of an

eye fields, ghats, tanks, &c., were all turned into a vast sheet of water. About four or five hundred houses were laid under water. The zemindars, not knowing what would come next, called upon the overseer and entreated him to cut the embankment on the river Subarnarekha, thereby diverting the course of the water. Thus many houses were saved, and we ourselves were also relieved. Baboo Koylash Chunder Roy Mohasoy, Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate, Dehurda, assisted a great deal on this occasion. We therefore offer our thanks to the Baboo and the overseer for their services.

The paddy-plants, the only hope of the cultivators, remained under water continually for 12 days, and were rotten. The poor ryots anticipate great difficulties in the payment of their rents to their landlords, and in the maintenance of their families. Those whose fields have been entirely denuded are crying like helpless children in a heart-rending manner. If Government does not help them in their present distress, there will be no end to their miseries. It is extremely necessary that the homeless should be assisted in erecting sheds for shelter; that cultivators, whose fields have been entirely denuded, should be exempted from the payment of rent in the next latbundi; and that the embankment should be raised a little higher, as it has twice given way within the last 10 or 15 years. We, therefore, pray that the District Collector Mr. Grant, and the Divisional Executive Engineer, Mr. Apjohn, will take necessary steps to protect the helpless.

63. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 25th August, draws attention in a long article to the ensuing International Exhibition that will take place at Calcutta.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ,
August 25th, 1883.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th September 1883.

